# Name That Tree

Project Learning Tree Activity #68

## Program of Studies

Science:

- S-P-SI-3 (Use evidence (e.g., observations) from simple scientific investigations and scientific knowledge to develop reasonable explanations.)
- S-P-SI-5 (Communicate (e.g., speak, draw) designs, procedures, and results of scientific investigations.)
- S-P-LS-3 (Organisms have different structures that serve different functions. These structures are used to sort organisms into groups.)
- S-5-SI-5 (Communicate (e.g., draw, speak) designs, procedures, and results of scientific investigations.)
- S-5-LS-1 (Recognize the relationship between structure and function at all levels of organization (e.g., organ systems, whole organisms, ecosystems).)
- S-6-SI-5 (Communicate (e.g., speak, write) designs, procedures, and results of scientific investigations.)
- S-7-SI-5 (Communicate (e.g., write) designs, procedures, and results of scientific investigations.)
- S-8-SI-5 (Communicate (e.g., write, graph) designs, procedures, and results of scientific investigations.)
- S-8-LS-1 (Investigate structure (e.g., cells, tissues, organs) and function (e.g., growth, muscular function, digestion) in living systems.)

## Core Content

Science:

- SC-E-SI-5 (Communicate (e.g., draw, graph, write) designs, procedures, observations and results of scientific investigations.)
- SC-E-3.1.3 (Each plant or animal has structures that serve different functions in growth, survival, and reproduction. For example, humans have distinct body structures for walking, holding, seeing, and talking.)
- SC-M-SI-5 (Communicate (e.g., write, graph) designs, procedures, observations, and results of scientific investigations.)
- SC-M-3.1.1 (Living systems at all levels of organization demonstrate the complementary nature of structure and function. Important levels of organization for structure and function include cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, organisms (e.g., bacteria, protists, fungi, plants, animals), and ecosystems.)
- SC-H-3.4.3 (Biological classifications are based on how organisms are related. Organisms are classified into a hierarchy of groups and subgroups based on similarities that reflect their relationships. Species is the most fundamental unit of classification. Different species are classified by the comparison and analysis of their internal and external structures and the similarity of their chemical processes.)

Practical Living:

- PL-E-2.1.1 (There are fundamental motor skills for enhancing physical development: locomotor (moving from one place to another) (e.g., walking, running, skipping, hopping, galloping, sliding, leaping, jumping ) and nonlocomotor (stationary) (e.g., turning, twisting, swinging, swaying, balancing).)
- PL-E-2.1.3 (There are fundamental movement concepts: body awareness (what the body is doing); space awareness (where the body moves); time (how quickly the body moves); effort (how the body moves); and relationship (relationships that occur while the body moves).)